THE RIVER AND THE CITY. RESILIENCE AND RESISTANCE OF THE RIVER LANDSCAPE IN ONE TERRITORY SECTION IN THE SARNO’S VALLEY.

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The relationship between the city and the river is a cyclical history of closeness and distancing: from defining element of the structure of the country and due before the birth of the settlement, its economic resource, becomes a threat for flooding or pollution, becoming in many cases multiplier of the ecological disaster in the area and resulting indifferent to new logical settlement. When the city moves away from the river, then the river attracts factories and mills, resulting in residual spaces and derelict. When finally the city wants to return to the river to re-appropriate, find a different morphological condition made of empty discontinuous fragments building, new infrastructure that the logic of growth in this area have entered without any order or hierarchy. Reasoning today on the redevelopment of river landscapes within urbanized territories means therefore confronted with a new state of fragmentation and heterogeneity of the areas in which the reintroduction of nature can only occur in a discontinuous way. The “resilience”, meaning the ability to return to a natural condition after the original injury, is associated with a state of “resistance” to the transformation of some parts of the scope river still present as empty. In a polycentric and disarticulated system like the valley of Sarno, a very important purchase the system of open spaces and natural elements involved with structuring role for the project. It can be read only the sections they press territorial strategic areas to be made system with the river and the water. In particular Scafati is one of the few municipalities in the valley who founded its historical roots on the river water. The framework of the area of the Mills and Paper Mill Bourbon is a strategic hub for a redevelopment of the urban landscape with important consequences: an empty area in the heart of the city, crossed from east to west by a bundle multiple infrastructure that sees overlap at different altitudes more linear infrastructure - river and canal, railroad, highway viaduct - and characterized by a rather compact urban fabric, from some areas of poor urban and a suburban area suffered badly. The urban design of this area must be able to grasp the hydraulic capacity of the project to establish itself as a chance to enhance the built environment, in which the works of risk prevention flooding can become elements of the design of urban gardens of water. The techniques of the redevelopment of the city-river system can be synthesized in three parts: a "punctual" one with architectures that can contain, protect, divert water tanks with overflow and storage; a "linear" one, cross through inhabited bridges that reconnect and reintegrate the parts of territory and a linear longitudinal with interventions on the banks; finally an "areal" component identifying surfaces designed by greenery and water. The contribution wants to bring to the common reflection of the potential design of a marginal area in the urban dynamics but strategic for a future structure, located on either side of a stretch of the river Sarno, taken as a model by which encode methods and tools to operate a redesign soil that are in the river its plug carrier, incubator of new relationships with the urban system.

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